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THE WEATHER.

Washington, May 11.—For Oklahoma and  
Indian Territory: Fair; warmer; south  
winds.

For Kansas: Fair; south winds.  
For Missouri: Fair; warmer; north  
winds, becoming south.

LYNCH LAW AND POPULISM.

Hon. W. F. Brown, of Pratt county, who  
was known in the last session of the Kan-  
sas legislature as the author of the max-  
imum freight rate bill, has furnished the  
press with an interview in which he ex-  
presses the belief and hope that if a spe-  
cial session is called and the Populist re-  
presentatives still persist in voting against max-  
imum rates, the outraged people will take  
them out and hang them to the telegraph  
poles. "To be frank with you," said the  
Pratt county statesman, "it is my honest  
opinion that should the demands of the  
people be again ignored some of these men  
will be found dangling at the end of a  
rope."

So many phases of the situation in Kan-  
sas are crowded into view by this remark-  
able utterance that it is difficult to treat  
the whole subject within the limits of a  
newspaper article, but perhaps as good a  
start as any would be to say that the  
people of Kansas are not unduly impressed  
with the enormity of the catastrophe  
which might seem to accompany the hang-  
ing of any considerable number of mem-  
bers of the present legislature. It is not  
alone because the people feel that they  
could spare a number of these gentlemen  
that their hurried taking off would be  
looked upon so complacently. Within the  
past few months Kansas has been very  
rapidly educated into a resigned, nay,  
cheerful-contemplation of threatened deeds  
of violence, and she cannot be shocked out  
of hand by a little matter like hanging up  
a score or two of representatives. It was  
announced by Governor Leedy at the be-  
ginning of his administration that he would  
employ his spare moments in blowing him-  
self into the ears of capitalists. A little later  
Deputy Bank Commissioner Semple gave  
notice that if the United States district  
court persisted in executing a warrant of  
arrest for Webb McNeill which had been  
returned by the grand jury—part of whom,  
by the way, were Populists—the Kansas  
militia would be called out for the purpose  
of planning the federal government into a  
war which would run rivers of blood and  
shake the Union to its foundations. A little  
later still a namesake of the gentleman  
whom we have been quoting, Mr. W. L.  
Brown, of Kinkman, enunciated as a new  
doctrine in Populism the theory that every  
infant which did not come up to the men-  
tal and physical requirements established  
by the legislature should be strangled in  
its cradle—and thus Kansas has become so  
familiarized with ensanguined deeds in  
prospective she no longer can even  
shudder when some new species of feroc-  
ity is presented for consideration.

The next most striking phase of this Pop-  
ulist programme of lynching lies in the ap-  
parent fact that a member of the legisla-  
ture need not pay a pledge in order to  
become a candidate for the senate, the po-  
le and then the tomb. The members whom  
Mr. Brown proposes to hang have never in  
any manner been instructed by the people  
of Kansas to vote for a maximum freight  
rate bill. No one heard of maximum freight  
rates in the contest of last fall. Not a  
Populist orator in the whole campaign de-  
veloped a moment to their discussion. Not a  
Populist paper printed an editorial in their  
behalf. The only possible way in which the  
measure could be considered an issue was  
through the Populist state platform, which  
declared in its favor. But in every other  
direction that platform was smashed to  
pieces before the legislature had been in  
session two weeks, and it has been the po-  
pular idea that it was never intended for  
anything more serious than a standard  
from which the average Populist might in-  
telligently pursue his wonted and accus-  
tomed course of breaking such pledges as  
he had given the people. He couldn't very  
well be a Populist without betraying some-  
thing, and he wouldn't have anything to  
betray without a platform.

But, even assuming that the Populist  
platform was an honest declaration of  
principles, and that it was intended to  
bind the party in favor of maximum rates,  
it should have no such binding effect upon  
an honest representative, for it was de-  
fied at the polls by an enormous ma-  
jority. The people of Kansas declared in  
no uncertain terms against maximum rates  
at that election. There were three plat-  
forms from which the voters made their  
choice. The Republican and Democratic  
platforms declared specifically against the  
measure, while the Populist platform de-  
clared for it. The vote at the polls stood  
in this way: Republican, 13,722; Democrat,  
13,822; Populist, 41,551. Conceding that the  
same candidates were upon both the De-  
mocratic and Populist tickets, the only way  
in the world to account for the big vote  
going to the ticket headed "Democratic"  
was because the voters were in harmony  
with the platform of principles enunciated  
by the Democratic party. Here, then, were  
28,544 citizens who voted against the max-  
imum rates, as compared with 41,551 who  
voted for them. There is but one conclu-  
sion to be drawn from these figures, and  
that is that every Populist member of the  
legislature who voted for the Brown bill  
did so against the wishes of a vast major-  
ity of the Kansas people.

So it will appear that the issue was made  
after the election and after the legislature  
had adjourned. If this principle is to ob-

tain, the poor legislator is indeed in des-  
perate straits. A handful of his constitu-  
ents may get together at any time and  
say: "Here, Mr. Legislator, we voted  
against this thing at the polls, but you  
have betrayed the way we ought to have  
voted, and therefore we must hang you."  
The woods and telegraph poles would soon  
be full of ripening Populistic fruit, and  
the stretch in the land would be almost as  
bad as that which hangs about the in-  
vestigation committee at Topeka. But be-  
fore dismissing the subject we desire to  
say to those morbidly inclined people  
abroad who are always rushing to public  
executions, that they need in no way hur-  
ry themselves over to Kansas, for the Pop-  
ulist party is like a big Newfoundland dog  
which barks like the roar of a tempest,  
but was never known to bite.

OLD PLAYS AND NEW WAYS.

Within the past two weeks ten old plays  
have been presented in Kansas City with  
varying degrees of excellence as to casts  
and stagings. They are all dramas that have  
held sway to a greater or less extent, and  
like all plays that endure, they embody hu-  
man sympathies that are as changeless as  
the forms of expression are varied. These  
old bills were "Cymbeline," "Othello,"  
"Romeo and Juliet," "The Gladiator,"  
"Camille," "East Lynne," "Ingomar,"  
"The New Magdalen," "The Ironmaster,"  
and "Woman Against Woman." They were  
presented by three different companies of  
average excellence. With the single ex-  
ception of "The Gladiator," none of them  
met with any distinguished success. The  
comparative indifference of the public to  
their performance illustrates the waning  
hold of the old plays as compared with the  
increasing popularity of modern new ways.  
While the theater is constantly growing  
as an art factor, a social consideration and  
an educational institution, much has been  
said of the inferiority of recent dramatic  
writing as compared with the classics that  
have been handed down by the old masters  
or that have been more recently patterned  
after those old examples. If this criticism  
is a just one, the conclusion must be in-  
evitably reached that public taste of to-day  
is lower than was the public taste of yester-  
day.

While it is true that the impulses of the  
masses in the selection of their entertain-  
ment are often past all logical analysis, it is  
hardly just to say that the taste of the  
people have become vitiated because they  
so long find favor in the bills that were  
so popular even a generation ago.  
The public does not reject the old plays  
because they are old, but because their  
style of construction has been superseded  
by methods less cumbersome, more con-  
sistent and more intelligent. It is a note-  
worthy fact that among the plays of to-day  
the only ones that copy the ancient formu-  
las and still meet with popular favor are  
the melodramas which attract the middle  
classes of theatergoers, whose illusions  
have not been dispelled by the transparent  
expedients of antiquated construction. To  
these theatergoers the melodrama, with its  
five or more acts and twice as many scenes  
and its regular climaxes, is still a moving  
reality. These same theatergoers will find  
pleasure in a spectacular revival of a  
classic play, especially if it is one of heroic  
character, like "The Gladiator."

The advanced tendency in dramatic writ-  
ing is to reduce the number of acts, con-  
fine each act to a single scene and dis-  
card almost wholly the conventional cli-  
maxes. In other words, dramatists find  
encouragement to sacrifice, as far as pos-  
sible to still retain dramatic distinction,  
all theatrical effect and substitute there-  
for intelligent realities. The leading actors  
of the day have become imbued with the  
more rational spirit of expression, and  
even when they take up old plays they  
overcome their disadvantages to a very  
great extent.

The old dramatists, like the old poets and  
old novelists, are falling into disuse. Our  
moderns may not have the philosophic  
depth, the literary exactness, or the labo-  
rious concentration of their predecessors,  
but they understand consistency of expres-  
sion and the average intelligence better.

COLONEL PARKER AGAINST VERTI-  
CAL WRITING.

Whether one's handwriting should more  
nearly approach print, or slant at an angle  
of from twenty to thirty degrees from a  
perpendicular, or be backward, is a ques-  
tion that is still under discussion. What  
is known as the vertical system of writing,  
since its introduction into this country about  
four years ago, has spread rapidly and  
been introduced into many schools. The  
old system that had grown up under the  
Spencers, father and sons, was too artistic,  
too ornate, and too slanting for the  
average person who wanted to write in a  
hurry and whose thoughts were regarded  
as of more value than the beauty of form  
as pictured in the symbols of the thoughts  
themselves. Besides, in many places a  
special teacher of penmanship had to be  
employed to supervise this artistic line of  
work.

When vertical writing made its appear-  
ance, it being comparatively simple, in  
fact plain almost to downright deformity  
and destitute of any element of beauty or  
grace, it was readily accepted as a worthy  
enough substitute for the old system. As  
with all new systems, its advocates claimed  
very much for it, and it was at first  
satisfying all school conditions, its benefits  
and virtues were not half exhausted. Be-  
hind it, so said, was paraded science, com-  
mon sense, sanitary regulations, and a pro-  
mote of all the virtues reckoned in the  
calendar of the saints. Not a few were very  
tardy about giving in their full assent at  
the first dash to the new writing, and  
among these are the redoubtable Colonel  
Francis W. Parker, of the Cook county  
normal school, Chicago. Colonel Parker  
proposes not to be led by the nose, but  
rather to see out, to smell out, and to work  
out results for himself. He holds that writ-  
ing is simply a means of expression, and  
that expression should be free, easy, nat-  
ural and spontaneous. But he claims that  
vertical writing is the reverse of these con-  
ditions. That for the child or any other  
person to write it, the whole posture of the  
body is constrained, and, therefore, unnat-  
ural. He would have a slant writing, or a  
backward, simple and natural, entirely re-  
lieved from all constraint of hand or body.  
From this, he is convinced that the edu-  
cational merits claimed by the enthusiastic  
advocates of the vertical system are not  
founded upon correct principles, and as a  
consequence the last deliverance on the  
best kind of writing for children to learn  
has not yet been spoken.

That vertical writing possesses merits  
over the old ornamental systems is evident,  
but that it does restrict freedom of move-  
ment and is a slow mode of expression,  
which is a mode of drawing rather than of  
writing, is beyond dispute. As the ques-  
tion now stands, the old is passing away,  
the new is not so satisfactory as many im-

agined it to be; in the meantime cautious  
people are testing and watching results.  
With the introduction of the typewriter,  
hand writing is becoming less and less im-  
portant as an educational factor. Every  
person who can write is a writer, and every  
person who cannot write is a non-writer.  
When a simple typewriter is per-  
fected that will make it as cheap as pen  
and ink, and this coming machine is used  
by everyone, then the only penmanship  
needed will be the ability to sign one's  
name. The little printing machine is des-  
tined to come, although it is still in em-  
bryo, displacing the old art of writing, just  
as the invention of printing did away  
largely with the copyists.

Educationally considered, writing will  
have its place in schools, but it is fore-  
doomed. When a letter can be made by  
touching a key instead of a series of mus-  
cular movements, lengthened out in order  
to make a combination of curves called a  
letter, anyone can see the immense gain  
by discontinuing a species of labor which  
can be so much more easily performed, and  
which is usually more easily learned.

While it doubtless will be a long time be-  
fore this change will come in all of its full-  
ness and be utilized by all, yet it is coming,  
and writing is being done more and more  
by machinery every year.

In the meantime it is well enough for ed-  
ucators to pause a while and weigh care-  
fully the objections, if they be real objec-  
tions, which Colonel Parker urges against  
the vertical system of writing. While a  
very great majority of the thinking educa-  
tors differ from Colonel Parker on many  
subjects, yet his views always challenge  
attention, and he always has a reason for  
the faith by which he is guided.

Experiment will yet determine what is  
the proper slant, if there be such a one,  
for the easiest and simplest methods of  
writing. Who knows but there may yet  
be worked out a simple system of "short-  
hand" that will do away with the "long-  
hand" writing?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

What the Greeks need is more harmony  
at the capital and more Smolensk in the  
field.

The reports that gold is going out of the  
country again will be sure to throw Wil-  
liam J. Bryan into another verbal spasm.

It must be confessed that the Greeks  
fought more valorously under their old  
pagan gods than they do as soldiers of the  
cross.

Senator Gorman thinks Mr. Cleveland's  
recent speech is amusing. The really  
amusing thing, however, is the suggestion  
that there is anything humorous about  
Cleveland's heavy plattitudes.

As long as William L. Wilson insists that  
the act which bears his name is an excel-  
lent measure, Republicans are more than  
willing for him to denounce the Dingley  
bill.

The inactivity of the Greek navy is excit-  
ing suspicion that possibly it is constructed  
on the plan of the Texas.

The report that the Greeks have no in-  
tention of giving up the fight indicates that  
the reinforcement from Kansas City have  
arrived on the ground.

New York papers announce that out-  
town people who attended the dedication  
exercised did a large amount of shopping  
before leaving the city. New York there-  
fore regards the dedication as a success-  
ful investment and has no regrets.

If the Populists are really in favor of  
protection, as Senator Butler avers, they  
ought to quit lining up with the Democrats  
when a vote is taken on the tariff bill.

Governor Pingree has vetoed the Michi-  
gan curfew. So far as the governor could  
see, the bill did not propose to harm rail-  
road companies in any way.

Mr. Altgeld explains that the wrecked  
Chicago banks were not the only ones from  
which he borrowed money. There were  
others—many others. If this isn't a vindi-  
cation, what is it?

The proposition of Secretary Gage to re-  
duce the revenue tax on whisky would  
subject him to the suspicion of trying to  
curry favor with the Democracy. If it were  
not that he proposes to make good the loss  
by increasing the tax on beer.

It must be admitted that in their cam-  
paign promises of a speedy return of pros-  
perity Republicans did not make due allow-  
ance for the stupidity of the senate.

According to Lew Wallace, the Turks  
believe that every one of them killed while  
fighting Christians will go straight to  
heaven and come into possession of eighty  
hours, consequently they are willing and  
anxious to be slain. What a pity there are  
not enough Greeks to make them all  
happy.

The typewriter of Banker Spaulding, of  
Chicago, testifies that he gave her about  
\$2,000. If the bank's funds had held out,  
Mr. Spaulding would probably have done  
something handsome by this employee.

"The senate," remarks a Populist ex-  
change, "has done nothing of consequence  
since Mr. Peffer retired." That is true.  
It is also true that Mr. Peffer did nothing  
of consequence before he retired.

The failure of the council to increase  
the police appropriation in accordance with  
his recommendations, and to the extent to  
which the contemplated improvement of  
the service requires, may help Chief Val-  
lins to step down and out with fewer re-  
grets, if the Democratic machine succeeds  
in ousting him.

MacLaren has passed through a  
horsey trial successfully. He has not yet  
been arraigned on the graver charge of  
writing Scotch dialect stories.

Not much is heard of Captain General  
Weyer these days, but the gallant old  
warrior is not resting idly on his laurels.  
He is quietly starving a large number of  
peacefies, and occasionally finds time to  
butcher a squad of prisoners or burn a  
hospital.

KANSAS TOPICS.

"It appears to me that I knocked all of  
Colonel Mary's pins down at the very first  
blow,"—H. B. Kelley, in a Topeka inter-  
view.

"Here, once in an ally Titania  
Of ten-plates I reigned with my soul—  
Of ten-plates with Mary, my soul;  
They were days when my heart was vol-  
canic."

And impelled me to frequently roll,  
And made me restlessly roll.  
Till my ten-strikes created a panic  
In the realms of the Boreal pole,  
Till my ten-strikes created a panic  
With the monkey atop of his pole."

A 16-year-old Syrian girl, who is virtuous  
and well behaved, spent two days and  
two nights in the Topeka jail this week,  
because she had been detected in peddling  
some knock-knocks about town without  
license. The same police force that arrest-

ed this girl march up and down every day  
in front of the police building while sell-  
ing whisky without a license, but which  
are never called to account by the law. It  
appears to be the idea of the Populist  
commissioners that there isn't much harm  
in selling whisky without a license, but the  
people must be preserved from the deadly  
poison at all hazards.

Dr. S. J. Cramble gives the Dodge City  
population in explanation of a corpse re-  
cently found in the hair of a corpse recently  
exhumed from the local cemetery had  
turned from gray to dark red. He says the  
decomposition of human bodies, long in  
the ground, produces sulphuretted hydrogen  
gas, which nearly always changes the hair  
to a dark red color regardless of what  
color it may have had at the time of  
burial. Those who believe in the resurrec-  
tion of the dead may now look intel-  
ligently forward to a magnificent assem-  
bly of red-headed angels on that Great  
Day.

Topics in receipt of a letter from J.  
W. McNeil, the Guthrie banker, in the  
course of which he says: "The flood ac-  
cidents are greatly exaggerated. The loss  
of life will not exceed twelve. The loss of  
property, while aggregating a great deal,  
is not individually very serious. We are  
taking care of the hungry in good shape."

The burning question at this hour is  
not what Governor Leedy thinks of that  
10-gallon whisky order, but how often he  
has to repeat it.

"Let us cling to the shirt waist!" shouts  
a lady writer in last Sunday's issue of  
this great fashion journal. "What do you  
mean by that?" asks every store clerk  
who takes his rose-posey out buggy riding  
this summer.

A few days since Topics recounted that  
the greatest verbera grower in the world  
was doing business at Clay Center. Last  
week a hail storm smashed 15,000 square  
feet of verbera at Clay Center, and the  
\$4,500 worth of insurance in one of the  
companies Webb McNeill is trying to run  
out of Kansas.

"With a quick movement," says the  
Wichita Eagle, "Mrs. Lease jumped in  
front of Lewelling, out the rope, and the  
portulac fell with a loud thud, and Breid-  
entien was foiled."

In the army the arrival of the paymas-  
ter is known as the "shoot walk."  
In the department at Washington, how-  
ever, the term is used to describe a whole-  
some discharge of employees. The govern-  
ment never discharges its employees in  
this manner. It is a little more dignified  
address, in which the employee is in-  
formed that economy compels a reduction  
of the force, but that the department  
will gladly avail itself of his services when  
additional funds are required. It is said  
that discharged employees have hung  
around Washington for years and years,  
waiting for the promised reinstatement,  
which never came. Those little notes are  
sent feigning and appreciative that they are  
calculated to fool a raw recruit every time.

We secure this information from half a  
dozen Kansas Democrats who have been  
hanging places at Washington, but who  
managed to fall through a hole in the civil  
service law, in which they had inadver-  
tently been left without a stopper.

Atchison has an old colored preacher who  
tells his congregation that years ago he  
fell into a trap set by the devil, and was  
poised to him and said: "Ephraim, go  
forth and work in my grape vineyard."  
Ever since, he says, he has felt himself to  
be an "expiated man," whose duty it was  
to "expand the Gospel."

A member of the Oklahoma legislature  
who had been accused of selling out his  
party on some bill, writes a letter to his  
constituents, in which he says: "I would  
rather be whipped through the streets as  
nailed as the Venus Adonis than sacrifice  
my Populist principles."

What a handy man around the threshing  
machine next fall Mr. Billekstraw, of  
Sherman county, will find himself to be.

Speaking of old-fashioned people, what  
has become of the farmer who used to cut  
himself on the knee with a corn knife and  
let the joint water out?

Your Kansas girl is plucky and old busi-  
ness from the side of her No. 2 shoe to the  
crown of her curly head. The other day  
Miss Ethel Hoskinson started from Corning  
to Seneca to take the examination for  
teaching, and on the way she was  
swollen by the floods, her team and  
buggy were washed away. She kept her  
head, however, and the horses managed to  
swim out on the other side, after floating  
quite a distance down the stream. Though  
all the time the buggy was so far below the  
surface that the water came up to her arms.  
Once on the bank, she drove hurriedly  
into Seneca, borrowed some dry clothes from  
a neighbor, and then, after a short rest,  
house, took the examination, and triumph-  
antly bore off a first grade certificate.  
If the Greeks had this kind of ginger, old  
Turkey's bones would be picked bare.

"No, we are not believing in Christian  
science this week," says the editor of the  
Liberal News to an inquiring correspond-  
ent, "but we are believing in the fact that  
we have to divide our time. One week  
we believe in Christian science, the next  
in rethinking, the next in money talk  
and the next in objective apparitions. Then  
another week we believe in the world  
being in anything. It's a good way and  
keeps a man's faith from getting strained."

District Judge Pitt was holding court  
in Clark county one day last week when  
a young man walked into the court room  
with his hat shoved back on his head and  
a cigarette in his mouth. The judge took  
notice of them and said to the clerk: "Boy,  
take off that hat, spit out that cigar-  
ette, take a seat, and do it all mighty  
quick!"

An affair is reported from Chanute which  
will be useful in portraying the entangle-  
ments which sometimes beset an officer in  
performance of his duty. At the same time  
it discloses pretty plainly that the boys  
are having some fun with the new  
justice of the peace down there.

The case before Judge Pitt this Justice  
recently, Lawyer Cates became offensive  
to such an extent that he was fined \$50  
for contempt of court. He refused to pay  
the fine and the justice ordered the city mar-  
shal to make him work it out on the streets.  
Thirty friends of the lawyer at once vol-  
unteered to assist him in working out the  
fine, and the perplexed marshal called upon  
the justice for permission as to his right  
to accept substitute labor. The justice  
gravely pondered over the situation and  
then decided that whatever might be done  
by a principal might also be done by his  
agent, and asked Mr. Cates if he would  
do it. He did not recognize a fraction of the  
sum, but he was told that each of the  
substitutes must put in a full day. At this  
point the city attorney interposed with the  
offer that if each of the substitutes put in  
a full day, the result would be \$30 worth  
of work, whereas the fine amounted to only  
\$50, and the city would have laid itself open  
to the charge of extortion and possibly a  
damage suit.

At the last accounts the parties interested  
all agreed to submit the matter to At-  
torney General Boyle for decision, and in  
the meantime Lawyer Cates is at liberty  
upon his personal bond.

"In the early days of Atchison," says the  
Globe, "a rich Boston man named Clifton  
came to town to assist in celebrating the  
opening of the Central branch. He was  
entertained by George W. Glick, and the  
morning after his arrival, he came down-  
stairs, and asked Mr. Glick for a Bible,  
saying he always read a chapter in the  
Bible before breakfast. Mr. Glick said  
he would get one, but found there was not  
a Bible in the house. He slipped over to  
a neighbor's, borrowing one, and then he  
came back, but he didn't, and then he went  
to Virgie Parker's. Parker didn't have one,

either, and finally Mr. Glick was compelled  
to confess to his desire that there wasn't  
a Bible in the neighborhood. The late L.  
A. Alderson operated a Bible depository  
in Atchison at that time, and used to  
tell how Glick, Brown and Parker slipped  
under his store, and morning, one after an-  
other, and bought a Bible each. It was  
the morning after the Boston man inquired  
for one."

The Stolen "Log."

From the Philadelphia Press.

Some good Englishmen are not alto-  
gether pleased that the so-called "log of the  
Mayflower" should be surrendered from  
English custody to that of the United  
States. Earl Stanhope gives notice that  
after the Easter vacation he will move in  
the house of peers in a humble address to  
members, praying for "to stop this sort  
of thing." The London Times is able to re-  
ject that the bishop of London, on whose  
order the "log" was restored, "finds it pas-  
sionate to pray for to stop this sort of  
thing. It is not to be supposed to be a  
light thing thus to part with documents of  
national significance." It adds:

"The manuscript book which we are now  
handing over to the United States is as much  
a part of our history as of theirs. Every-  
thing said by Lord Romilly in praise of the  
restoration of British archives according to  
the wishes of the United States is a chain  
of evidence which shows the direct interest  
which this country has in the documents  
which the United States is now to receive.  
It is the more necessary to claim full credit  
for acts of courtesy and friendship, because  
the American senate renders it impossible  
to draw the two countries together by the  
surrender of the archives of Great  
Britain. None of the English accounts of  
the surrender of the Mayflower log at-  
tempts to account for its presence in Great  
Britain at that time, but Government  
historians have a history of the  
Plymouth Plantations. It contains a list  
of the passengers who came to this coun-  
try in the Mayflower in 1620, a feature to  
which it probably owes its title 'log of  
the Mayflower.'"

This book was written in and originally  
was in possession of this country. How-  
ever, it did come under the jurisdiction of  
the bishop of London. Though our En-  
glish exchanges of the book were not  
left wholly in the dark. The manuscript  
was readily accessible to early Massa-  
chusetts historians and was freely quoted  
from by them. The manuscript was passed  
on to the British Museum, through sev-  
eral generations, and some time before the  
American Revolution was deposited in the  
Old South church building. When the Brit-  
ish troops occupied the Old South church  
was used by them as a riding school, and  
the library there established was free to all marauders.

When Boston was once more in posses-  
sion of its own people the British history,  
now called "the log of the Mayflower," was  
missing from its accustomed place and con-  
tinued lost, so far as the people of Massa-  
chusetts knew, until it was discovered in  
an American little more than thirty years  
ago in the library of the bishop of London  
at Fulham.

Its restoration to the United States after  
these many years is no doubt a very im-  
portant act of international courtesy. The  
gracious grantors are certainly entitled to  
take all the credit to themselves they de-  
sire, but they should not in their self-right-  
eousness lose sight of the fact that after  
after all in returning this manuscript to  
the United States they are simply restoring  
stolen goods to their rightful owners.

The Lost Chord.

From the New York Sun.

Kansas has not been as famous in litera-  
ture as in politics and economics, because  
no state could be expected to take a  
double first-class scholarship, but Kan-  
sas is active with the pen as well as with  
the vocal chords. Last week the annual  
session of the Kansas Academy of Lan-  
guage and Literature was held at Manhat-  
tan. In the list of papers read are to be  
noticed "The Ethical Principles of Art,"  
by William Bishop, of Salina; "Music as a  
Language," by Mrs. Gaston Boyd, of Men-  
dota; "The Ethical Principles of Art," by  
Professor Carruth, president of the academy;  
"Character Study in Recent History and  
Fiction," by Professor White, of the Kan-  
sas agricultural college; "The Lawyer in  
Literature," by C. C. Coleman, of Clay  
Center; "Ecclesiastes," by Miss Florence L.  
Snow, of Lawrence; an original story by  
Mrs. C. F. Wilder, of Manhattan; "Kan-  
sas Literary Clubs," by Mr. A. G. Canfield,  
of Lawrence; "Clubs in Song," by Mr.  
Thomas Emmet Dowd, of Abilene, and  
"a symposium and discussion of Kansas  
literature," by the company. No doubt  
the value of the essays and discussions was  
equal to their variety. It could have been  
stated, however, that the Kansas Academy  
is as vast in the literature as in the po-  
litics of Kansas had been on view in the  
Kansas Academy of Language and Litera-  
ture. Where was the Hon. Percy Daniels,  
the time honored orator, author of the  
world-shaking paper for the taxation of  
"inordinate wealth," and also author of  
"Sunflower Tangle." "The Gordian Knot  
Untied," "American Despotism," and sundry  
other treatises which the world  
will not willingly let die? There should  
have been a special discussion of the Hon.  
Percy Daniels.

One Mighty Nation.

From the New York Advertiser.

No part of yesterday's imposing pageant  
was more significant than the appearance  
of multitudes of ex-Confederates in the  
tomb column which was by the state-  
tomb in Riverside park. Their presence  
was more than a tribute to a great military  
chieftain. It was more than a tribute to  
a noble and magnanimous character. It  
was indicative that the "war is over" in  
the real sense of the word and that the  
ardent wish of the dying hero of Appom-  
attox for the complete reunion of the  
North and South was at last realized. The  
lone Toombs, of Georgia, once boasted that  
he would yet call the roll of his slaves at  
the foot of Bunker Hill monument, and  
there was a time when these surviving vet-  
erans of the "Lost Cause" dreamed of enter-  
ing this metropolis in serried ranks as  
conquering warriors; yesterday they were  
welcomed and saluted as brethren of a  
common household. No one could witness  
the spectacle and doubt that the scars of  
the rebellion were healed.

One of Grant's chief claims to immor-  
tality with future generations will be  
work he unobtrusively wrought in bring